NEW YORK HERALD. JAMES GOR OUN BENNETT, PROPRIS AND EDITOR.

OFFICE S. W. COB. TERMS outh 100 months of the BAILY 2 miles of the BAILY 2 miles of the BAILY THE WEET LY THERALD, every Saturday, at 6% cents per Say, of 8p LY THERALD, every san edition, 81 per sanuam, the Europe can edition, 81 per sanuam to support of the Continent beth and Britain, or \$5 to ampart of the Continent beth and the sanuam to the sanuam to the continent beth and the sanuam to the sanu empart of free Britain, or 55 to any part of the common periodic policy. TERY CORREST ONDENCE, containing important sects. Section of the world of the social from any on rice of the world—if used will be thereasy point for. 329 JFF POREIGN COURSEFONDENTS ARE FARTY CLARLY REQUIPTED? SEAL ALL LETTERS AND PACKAGES

AMUSEMEN IS TO-MOREOW EVENING. ACABEMY OF W USIC-Fourteenth strest-Italian Opera

CUR GAL-TOE REVIEW, OR WAGS OF WINDSON. PHENT ROPE-) ALTUN LES ABELLES.

BOWERY TERATRE, Sowery-Love and Mystery-The BURIOS 'S THEATRE. Chambers street-DAVID COFFES

HAU! IA RE! IME'S VARIETIES. Broadway-DIANE, OR BROADWA & VARISTIES, 472 Broadway-THE NAME OF THE WOOD & MARSH JUVENILE COMEDIANS.

FOOR P HANGER THRATER, Broadway-THE HUNCHBACK-

WOOD'S MINSTREES, 444 Broadway-STRIOPIAN MIN EMPIRE HALL, 596 Broadway-Tableaus By The Celle BRATED RF GREE TROUPE-SONGS, BY MAD, LOVARNY, &C.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. CHTY ASSEMBLY ROOMS, STORDWAY-GRAND SACRED

EMP IRE HALL, 596 Broadway - SACRED CONCERT BY THE New York, Sunday, May 11, 1856.

Notice to Advertisers.

1 m all advertisements.

Y sare compelled to call the attention of advertisers t s necessity of sending in their favors at an early hour. se o'clock P. M. is the latest moment we can receive me, unless they relate to deaths or something equally s togent. If sent in after that hour, advertisements
must take their chance of appearing under their proper
leads, if they appear at all. We would also urge brevity

The News.

The European mails brought by the America Deached this city at a late hour last night. We give in another column, from our files, some further particulars of the proceedings in the British Parliament relative to the Central American and enlist ment questions. The documents referring to these subjects were to be laid before the houses in a few days. Lord Palmerston was charged with designing to delay the production of the correspondence until it became impossible to discuss it. The lates figancial reports notice a depression in the funds mainly attributable to the rumor that a new govern ment loan of ten million sterling would shortly be announced, in addition to the funding of five million in exchequer bills. The decrease in the stock of bullion of the Bank of England was £222,935, and not £1,099,245, as reported by telegraph in our evening edition of vesterday. The steamship At. lantic is now due at this port with Enropean advices to the 30th ult.

Our Madrid correspondence gives some interesting details of the formidable insurrection which had broken out in Valencia, and also a further instalment of Senor Buenaventura Vivo's confessions, of which we have already several chapters. That portion which we publish to-day gives the text of the treaty projected by Santa Anna for the union of Spain, Mexico and the European Powers in a league, offensive and defensive, against the United States. We also publish an interesting article, from the Madrid paper Novedades, in reference to the affair of the Black Warrior.

The steamship Orizaba left this port yesterday afternoon, for San Juan del Norte. She took out about fifty recruits for Gen. Walker's army.

Our special despatch from Washington states that quite a flare-up occurred in the Cabinet yesterday between the President and Secretary Marcy with regard to Nicaraguan affairs. It is said that the premier threatens to resign if Gen. Walker's government is recognized. It is no difficult matter to conjecture the course the President will pursue in

The House of Representatives met yesterday, it being the first Saturday session since the organization of the present Congress. Several gentlemen availed themselves of the opportunity to define the positions on the slavery question and other political topics. The occasion must have been an exceeding ly tiresome one, and it is astonishing to observe the endurance our Congressmen possess.

Elsewhere we give a verbatim report of the le ture delivered by Mayor Wood, at Richmond, Va., on Friday evening, on the "Life, Character, Genius and Public Services of Alexander Hamilton." It will no doubt be extensively read.

The left wing of the Board of Supervisors, which was adjourned from Friday to Saturday, did not meet last evening, only three members being present; and those three-Messrs, Clancy, Steers and Varian-resolved to "assemble" again on Monday.

We have now had five days of almost continuous rain, and an immense quantity must have fallen doring that time. The wind was easterly, and no doubt some damage must have been done the ship ping along the coast. This rain will have an excellent effect on our young crops, and is worth at least a million of dollars to the farmers in the vicinity of New York. It looked like clearing up last nightbut the weather is very uncertain, and we won't venture to prophecy anything about it. The city i in a shocking condition with mud and slush.

According to the City Inspector's report, there were 364 deaths in the city during the past week viz.:-66 men, 58 women, 134 boys and 106 girls, showing an increase of 21 on the mortality of the week previous. Of the whole number, 4 died of apoplexy, 7 of bronchitis, 6 of congestion of the lungs, 47 of consumption, 16 of inflammation of the lungs, 10 of congestion of the brain, 15 of dropsy in the head, 8 of inflammation of the brain, 4 o diarrhæa, 4 of inflammation of the bowels, 7 of disease of the heart, 18 of smallpox, 30 of scarlet fever, 10 of other fevers, 29 of convulsions (infantile), 10 of croup, 4 of whosping cough, 17 of marasmus (infantile), 2 of measles and 5 of inflammation of the heart. There were also 10 premature births, 32 cases of stillborn and deaths from violent causes. There were but 28 deaths in the various public institutions. The following is the classification of diseases:-Bones, joints, Ac., 1: brain and nerves, 75; generative organs, 2 heart and blood vessels, 15; lungs, throat, &c., 96 skin, &c., and eruptive fevers, 51; stillborn and premature births, 42; stomach, bowels and other digestive organs, 37; uncertain seat and general fevers. 26; urinary organs, 6; old age. 3; unknown, 10. The nativity table gives 273 natives of the United States, 42 of Ireland, 27 of Germany, 8 of England 3 of Scotland, 1 of France, 2 of Switzerland, 1 of Wales, 1 of Italy, and 6 unknown.

The cotton market was firm yesterday, at about 11c. for middling uplands. Flour was heavy, especially for common and medium brands, and the turn of the market closed in favor of buyers. Sales of common Canadian white wheat were made at \$1 45, and a cargo of damaged Southern do., supposed to have been made at about \$1 20. Prime was scarce. Corn was dull for inferior lots, while damaged Southern white sold at 54c., and considerable lots of Jersey sound yellow sold at 60c. Prime shipping lots of yellow and white were scarce and firm. Mess nork was higher. It opened at \$18 a \$18 25, and closed firm at \$18 374. Sugars were in good demand, and the turn of the market was in favor of sellers. Freights to Liverpool were better,

litten.

Count Cayour is, without doubt, the leading statesman of Italy. That was a masterly movement of his which placed his government in alliance with those of France and England, particularly at a moment when Austria stood alcof, waiting until all parties were tired of the conflict, and she might become their arbitrator and dictator. By this movement Sardinia gained the good will and support of powerful friends, secured her constitutional position against Austrian intrigues, and made herself the hope and the light of Italy. We must not forget, however, that among the liberal and intelligent men who are a part of her Cabiret, is the Chevalier Mossi, who for many years resided in this country as the Sardinian Chargé d'Affaires, and is thoroughly well informed on all American subjects. We have no doubt that his experience and information have been of signal advantage to his country. Azeglio is another of these constitutional Sardinians who is also hopeful for Italy, and anxious to secure its unity and independence. The advancing condition of the Piedmontese may be understood when we state that they have parliamentary representation, a free press, toleration of religion, and great commercial and industrial activity.

The only difference between these men and the Italian democrats is, that while both desire regeneration, the former seek to effect it by measures sure, if slow, and probably to obtain the permanent result of making Piedmont the head of the new Italian nation. There is another party which desires a federal organization of the Italian States. The one idea of freedom and nationality pervades all these, and so far there are unity and friendship. In the way of the success of these ideas is the Austrian policy and the Papal power, both of these firmly allied by the concordat. Whatever may be the tendency of the Romish creed where it is separated from the secular power, there is no doubt whatever that the "civil go vernment of its ecclesiastics" is the worst a the world. Where the ruler combines in hisself unresisted political and spiritual authority, every sentiment of honor or trath, every feeling of independence in the people, may be 'crushed out." It was impossible even for Pio Nino to take a single step towards constitutional liberty without losing his keys; and now both he and his priests find that their only hope of permanence is in their opposition to toleration and individual freedom; and the losses which the church has sustained by the growth of these principles in Piedmont, and which seem likely to increase with every day's discussion, have caused it the direct forebodings and the most profound alarm.

It is a very general opinion in Italy that the power of the Pope must be desecularized before freedom can be secured to the people; and this is an old idea. In 1849 there was published in Paris an extract from an ancient French prophecy, which would seem to be near its accomplishment. It, among other things, declared that after "des querrelles tres-vives entre les ouissances alli es de l'Est, et du Nord," there should arise a chief of the church, of great piety and learning, under whom it would recover its primitive purity and simplicity, and that "ou verra le Pape et tous les autres dignitaires ecclesiastiques dépouillés de toute pompe mondaine et de toute uridisction temporelle et vivre comme vivait ancienne-

nent tout le clergé suivant la discipline primitive." This prediction, which despoils the Pope and his ecclesiastics of all worldly pomp and all temporal jurisdiction, would be welcomed in its fulfilment by all the sensible and educated people of the Italian States. But neither the Neapolitans nor Lombardise can make headway, even though public opinion and anti-Roman tendencies are on their side, as long as Austrian muskets are pointe at the heads of Italian parents and Gorman echool books are forced into the hands of Italian children. France may prefer to have a Murat upon an Italian throne, but England will favor the liberal ascendency of Piedmont. To us across the water, the only aspects in which the question presents itself are those which favor the general principles of freedom and the extension of commerce.

The kingdom of Sardinia, composed of Pied ment and the island after which it is named. has a population of about five millions, and an area of about thirty thousand square miles. The continental part, or Piedmont, consists of the unner basin of the Po and its affinents, by which it is well irrigated. Savoy (restored by the treaty of 1815) is a poor, hilly country, and the districts of Genoa and Nice, hilly and rooky, are only fertile on their southers slopes. The island of Sardinia is naturally fertile, but is in a rude and uncultivated condition. In the interior, horses are found in a wild state. There is a small excess of corn raised, which is exported to the extent of five hundred thousand bushels in good seasons. Olive oil, barilla, wool, wine and skins are also exported, and the coral and tunny fisheries, so graphically described by some recent travellers, are very valuable.

But it is from Genoa that the commerce of the State makes its chief exodus; and though its population (about 120,000) is not so great as formerly, yet it is actively engaged in an extensive foreign commerce. Its chief business relations are with England, France, Austria, Naples, Sicily, Russia on the Black Sea, the Levant, Brazil and the United States : and most of its foreign trade is carried on under the national flag. The foreign trade of Switzerland passes almost entirely through Genoa. fostered by the abolition of transit duties, by low charges on consumption, and the establishment of bonded warehouses. Three thousand vessels enter this port annually, but the yearly value of the exports is only about twelve millions of dollars. The imports are about twenty millions, consisting of corn and raw silk from Sicily; iron and naval stores from the Baltic; linen and sailcloth from Germany; lead, bardware, tin and cotton cloth from Eagand ; wool from Spain ; fish, cotton, spirits and cotton goods from the United States. We regret to say that latterly the Sardinian government has increased its duties upon its imports of weothers, cottons and iron. The two former articles are taxed not by measure but by

During the time the Chevaller Mossi exercised is functions as Charg & Affaires, he took great pains to increase the existing commerce baween his country and ours. He examined par, cularly into the feasibility of shipping American coal for the use of the railway to Turin, and ome cargoes were accordingly despatched as an experiment. He also favored the plan of a line of steamers between Genoa and New York. then entertained by a house in this and a banking

Sardinia-Trade and Commerce-Italian Po- house in that city. Frank were obtained from the Nevelty Works, which were duty forwarded. The company actually obtained a grant from the Sardinian government of a monopoly for a term of ye're, and a small subvention in addition to the mail contract. A pretty large sum was sp'escribed for the company in Genoa: but it fell through under the idle fears of the American projectors, of a threatened opposition, and the conduct of an agent abroad. The same contract and advantages are still open to American enterprise, and the autograph letters of Count Cavour are preserved by his former correspondents in proof of the enlightened liberality he has displayed on that as on all similar occasions.

At the late Paris Conference, it is understood an elequent memoir on the condition of Italy was presented by the Count, and that it spoke out plainly in favor of the reconstruction of the Roman government, demanded guarantees for a just administration in Naples, that Lombardy and Venice should be separated from the Austrian empire, and hinted that a customs union was necessary to Italian nationality and commerce.

If our administration is not too much occupied with Cincinnati and the next Presidency. perhaps it will find we require its ablest diplomacy to secure to us a fair share of the reviving Italian commerce, under a new and liberal reorganization of the Italian States.

Railways and Canals of Canada. Considering that it has a population of only three millions, scattered from Labrador to Lake Superior, over a domain of upwards of one hundred and sixty million acres of land Canada has exhibited a commendable enterprise in the prosecution of internal improvenents. Her canals, rendering it possible for lake vessels to proceed to sea via the St. Lawrence without transhipment of cargo, have thus far proved a far greater convenience to her neighbors than of profit to herself. Her Grand Trunk scheme of railways, badly conceived, in direct competition with a great water route, and miserably managed by the English contractors, who were ignorant alike of the country, its soil, its climate and its population, we have had occasion to remark upon, and to speak of its probable future value to the Province, on various occasions. It is not our intention to consider either of these branches more minutely in the present article. We propose merely to glance at the rapid growth of the trade of Canada with the United States, and in the estimation of its future value to notice some new railway improvements which are just being brought before the Canadian Parliament. In 1851 our trade with Canada amounted in

the aggregate to less that \$13,000,000, about 9,000,000 of which were exports and 4,000,000 were imports. In 1855, under the influence of the reciprosity measures, this trade had increased to about \$31,000,000, the balance still being largely in our favor. With these facts before us, we can, of course, no longer view with indifference any enterprises which may be projected in Canada with a view to the develope ment of trade. In all her finished improvements thus far, just to the extent that their direction has tended to a connection with the system of internal improvements on this side the line. have they been successful, and where there has been a contrary tendency they have proved losing speculations to the parties owning them. This fact is seen and acknowledged by the leading statesmen of Canada, and hence we see such men as the Hon. John Young, of Montreal, advocating the construction of the Caughnewaga Canal, connecting the St. Lawrence with Lake Champlain. He knows that the only method of obtaining the business of the West for Montreal is to attract it to that point by offering s cheap route to New York, and, having induced it to pass near their doors, to detain what they can of it. The enlargement of the locks of the Welland Canal, and the construction of the Caughnewaga, would permit the largest lake craft to reach Whitehall without breaking bulk. The enlargement of our Champlain Canal, which would speedily follow such an event, would insure the passage of lake propellers, from the Superior mines and all the lake ports, to New York, to discharge at our docks. The voyage could alzo be made in two to five days less time than via the State canals from Buffalo and Oswego.

It will have been observed by our telegraphic advices from Toronto that a new line is talked of, connecting Georgian Bay with Montreal and Quebec, via the valleys of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence rivers, but adhering to the northern shore of the latter river. We have observed with interest the management of the Canadian crown lands, by the present able Commissioner, the Hon. Joseph Cauchon, who is stated to be the originator of the present project. He has adopted, as far as possible in Canada, the land system of this country, and has ordered such surveys as were necessary to bring the crown lands into notice, with the hope and intention of attracting emigration. But he has probably ascertained that, however good Canada lands may be-and some of them are of highest value-they cannot, without the same means of intercommunication, compete with our Western lands in the eye of the emigrant. We suppose it is for this reason that he has determined to recommend the charter of the above lines of road, with the grant of three millions acres of lands in aid of their construction. And why not? Has not this plan succeeded in central Illinois, in setling a country which would have been avoided by the emigrant during the next ten years. in the absence of such a road as the Central? And besides, the road, if prudently managed, promises to pay. If we apply the test of direction to Mr. Cauchon's project, it will pay, at least as far as Montreal; and when we consider the great difference in its favor in length from Montreal to Quebec, as compared with the Grand Trunk line on the southern side. there is but little reason to suppose that this portion of it will not pay also. It will conneet the two largest cities in Canada, counting together over 100,000 inhabitants, by a line only one hundred and fifty-six miles in length. The remainder of the line from Montreal via the Ottawa valley, passing through Bytown, Otiawa city, Amprior and Pembroke to Georgian Bay, is in almost a direct line to Lake Superior, and being only three hundred miles in ngth, through a magnificent valley-one of the best and most productive timber regions in the world-it will offer by far the shortest and most speedy route of travel from New York to

Lake Superior and Minnesota. Mr. Cauchon is right about this matter. It is entier to grant lands than to pay interest on debentures, with a fair prospect of hereafter paying the principal. Let him give the lands, and eee that the roads lead in the right direction, and his efforts in behalf of his country will be attested by her prosperity. Let the Commissioner's bill pass.

Visit of Queen Victoria to Canada and the

Mr. John Hilliard Cameron, of Canada, has proposed that the Queen of Great Britain be invited to visit her dominions in Canada. The idea is not original. Soon after the union of the two Canadas in 1841, it was suggested that the Queen ought to visit her North American colonies, and that such a courtesy would tend to soothe the sore feelings of the people. At a later period, four or five years ago, the notion was revived; but nothing came of it. Mr. Cameron now renews the proposal with enhanced authority and weight.

The great objections to the Queen's going to Canada are the difficult navigation of the St. Lawrence, the unentertaining character of the country, and the astonishing inconvenience of the Canadian climate. If she sailed up the St. Lawrence in a large vessel, she would run great risk of remaining a day or two aground on the shallows below Quebec, independently of the chance of shipwreck in the dangerous Gult. She would have to time her visit to a week; in June winter has not passed away; in August a torrid heat scorches the face of nature; and by the close of September a cold autumn has set in. And these inconveniences and dangers would be undergone for the sake of seeing a country which, though very interesting to the farmer and political economist, is really rather dull to the average traveller. When Quebec and the Thousand Isles have been "done," Canada may be scored out of the handbook. Nothing remains but a big river, big lakes, big forests, big rocks, and no end ot pine stumps. Surely in such a case l'enjeu i'en vaut pas la chandelle.

But what prevents the Queen from visiting the United States, and passing over to see what is worth seeing in Canada?

She has been twice to France and once to Belgium. The interests of the French and Belgians in her dominions, and those of her subjects in France and Belgium, are triffing in comparison with the commingled interests of English and Americans. Much as the British government is abused at times in this country. and well as, we venture to add, it generally deserves it, we have yet to see the first word printed or hear the first word spoken against her Majesty. It is understood here that Queen Victoria is a lady of domestic virtues, irreproachable conduct, and rare judgment and discretion. This is the impression of all classes; of the Bowery boy as well as the New England clergyman; of the Western farmer as well as the Southern planter. And we greatly mistake the hospitable and courteous feelings of the American people if they would not extend to such a visiter a welcome more hearty and splendid than any she could meet with in any

kingdom abroad. Nor would such a visit be merely suggestive of evanescent civilities. There are and always have been, as Mr. Buchanan said, a cloud of unsettled questions pending between the two countries; these questions might easily be settled if they were pending between the United States and any petty Power, or England and any petty Power; but between two such rivals as the two Anglo-Saxon nations, they have naturally been embittered and aggravated and made the worst of, partly through the jealousy of the popular mind, and partly through the knavery of politiciaus. Just at present there are several of this class of questions in agitation; one or two of them of very erious import. Now, one of the very best ways of settling these amicably is to produce, by some means or other, an era of good feeling between the two peoples; and hardly anything would conduce to that event so rapidly or so directly as a visit of the Queen to the United States. In the manly good heartedness which would follow, the Central American difficulty might be closed up in an afterncon: and all the others might be disposed of as rapidly.

Nor would it be of less use to the countryin view of future difficulties arising - that the Queen should see America, and judge for herself of the working of our institutions and the developement of the great nation which has sprung out of the British people. Still more valuable would be the journey to her sons. It is impossible to judge of America or of democracy without having seen them. Books convey no idea at all, newspapers, with an exception here and there, an imperfect one, of the real state of things. The naked eye is the only guide worth reliance. The late King of England, William the Fourth, was fond of making speeches in convivial moments and saying that there was but one thing he regretted on looking back at his past life; that was that he had not been born an American. He had seen the country in his youth. It is hardly to be questioned but that the feeling which he thus emphatically expressed would have saved the world from the scandalous spectacle of a war between the United States and Great Britain, had such a calamity threatened in his reign. Nor would the same seed produce different fruits now. One or more of Queen Victoria's sons will in all probability sit upon the British throne. It may prove an excellent thing for the United States and the world if these young men are taught before they are crowned that a republican is not necessarily a blood thirsty revolutionist, and that a man may love real liberty

without coveting his neighbor's house. In fine, we will take upon us to say that the country would receive the British Queen with all honor and the éclat due to her station as the head of the British empire. Louis Philippe -so the story goes-when he entertained the Queen at Eu, put his servants on board wages, remarking that the English would not fail to make them liberal presents. We could try how far a republic could discharge the duties of hospitality. We could send the Adriatic for her majesty, and escort her with two of our new war steamships. In eight days, she would be safely landed in New York: a delightful voyage to one so fond of the sea as herself. The Metropelitan or St. Nicholas or the Clarendon might be fitted up for her reception, and resigned entirely to her suite. A first class inland steamer-such a boat for instance as the Commonwealth-might be placed at her disposal to show her the Hudson, to take ber to Philadelphia, to Washington and round the coast. When she had seen all here, she

deres into the hands of the Canadians, to be Paturned, at the line near Richmond, when she had visited her province. The whole trip need not occupy over six weeks, exclusive of the ocean passages; it would be interesting novel and instructive to the Queen and her family: they should want for nothing that money could procure; and the national debt of England would not be increased one farthing by the journey.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Interesting From Washington.

MR. FILLMORE -- MORE TERRITORY TO BE FROM MEXICO, ETC., ETC.
Washington, May 10, 1856.

I am informed by high authority that a fierce war is new going on in the Cabinet, with reference to Cantral American affairs. Mr. Marcy to-day intimated to Gen. Pierce, in Cabinet council, that if he chose to recognise Walker's government by receiving Padre Viill, he was ready to retire to private life. This announcement caused considerable emotion. The matter was finally postponed and the President immediately consulted a number o Senators—among others Gen. Cass—as to what course he should purpursue. My informant says the matter still hangs fire, but he believes that Gen. Pierce will take the responsibility, and let Marcy " slide," if he chooses.

Father Vijil, the new Envoy from Nicaragus, has not yet asked to be recognized. He is a Roman Catholic, of sourse, but the church in Nicaragua is in a state of con-tomacy towards the Pope. I think it safeto say that Marcy has overruled the Cabinet and the President, and that nothing will be done about the Central American difficulties at present. It is understood that Mr. A. B. Corwine, Consul at

anama, under Mr. Fillmore, has been appointed Special Complesioner, to report to the State Department offi cially, relative to the late outrage on the Isthmus.

I understand that the President desires to see Mr. Buchanan personally before taking steps in regard to This, I think I can assure you, is the main cause of the delay in regard to the Minister of H. B. M. Marcy and Buchanan differ widely on the Cubs and Central American questions. Buchanan disapproved of the Greytown affair, sided with Soulé and Maron on the Cuba question, and sympathises with Walker and favors the recognition of Nicaragua. With such a record Mr. Marcy has no use for him, and naturally disapproves of the President acting in these mat-

ters under his (Buchanan's) suggestion.

Mr. Clingman has come out in a resolution giving the President full power to make war on New Grauada, but the President will not faterfere in any of these matters until he understands definitely the sentiment of the South. The question is, is that sentiment represented by Builer of S. C., or Soul cof Louisiana.

Mr. Toombs comes forward in the Senate with an amendment to the act constituting the Naval Board. Mr. Icombs simply proposes that the President shall convene a Court of Inquiry, to which all the officers who have been victimized by the Board shall have the right to appeal and be heard, and this Court of Inquiry shall have power to reverse the decisions of the Naval Beard. The Court shall be composed of officers who have no interest in the matters they try.

Mr. Fillmore has written a letter fishing for the

straight whig nomination. He will not return to the United States before the election.

Gen. Gadsden has again brought forward an applies tion for the purchase of more territory from Mexico. It is said here that he more fitly represents certain speculators in New York and New Orleans than the United States at large. Congress will probably call for some information on the subject. In the meantime it seems probable that the American claimants of the Santa Anna noney will get it.

A portion of the foreign mail was received to-day at the State Department, but nothing defin to is known as to the purport of the news. Mr. Crampton manifests a perfect indifference as to what our government will do. He stated to day to a gentleman that his government would not recall him.

Upwards of twenty leading Mexicans arrived to-day,

and are stepping at Williard's, among whom are Martinez del Rio, José de Ansoalegasi and Jos de Garay, of the Garay grant. It is understood they have come of mportant business in connection with that distracted country.

The Union this morning gives a semi-official contradic tion to the reports relative to the steamer Merrimac. Her machinery has been pronounced eminently suc

yesterday reported a bill, by the unanimous consent of the Senate, relative to patents. We understand that the committee, after closely investigating the subject, submitted the bill to the scrutiny of the Commissioner of Patents and several of the Judges of the Supreme Court, under whose advice it was perfected and presented to the Senate. Its object is to protect the public on the one hand against the oppressive use of invalid patents, and the really meritorious inventor from the piracles of disaonest infringers. It is held that many patents are now invalid, and yet the public submit to them rather than inpur the cost of litigation. Under this bill patents may be repeated once for all, and the public then be relieved. Now, it is assumed, thousands of patents are issued, which being of no value themselves, stand in the way of really valuable inventions. Under this act all such patents will go out of existence in five years, and thus cease to block the way of others more valuable. Patents, under the existing law, are extended to twenty one years by the Commissioner of Patents, and sometimes Congress is applied to for further extension. Under the proposed bill all patents are issued for five years in the first place, and may then be extended fifteen years more, at the option of the patente -in all, twenty years-after which no extension can be had, thus relieving the Commissioner and Congress from the vexation of applications. In order to finally settle the question of extensions, and to deal equally with all inventors, all patents now in existence are placed upon the same platform as those to be granted under the bill. and subject to the same process of repeal by any one who may be injured by them. Under the present law no patent is allowed for inventions produced in another country, in consequence of which foreign improvements fin their way very slowly here; but the proposed bill allows a seven years' patent to the introducer of a foreign invention. This, it is thought, will afford Americans suffi cient inducement to go abroad and acquire a knowledge of secret arts which now give foreign countries great advantages over us in manufacturing.

The report of the committee is unanimous, and every

section of the Union is represented in it, as follows: Messrs. James, Rhode Island; Fessenden, Maine; Evans, South Carolina; Thompson, Kentucky; Brown, Mississippi; and Stuart, Michigan.

The noticeable feature in the House, on Thursday, was the debate on the Deficiency bill, in which Giddings and Campbell, of Ohio, (nigger worshippers) took prominent part. Giddings assalled Campbell with the evident intention to break him down at home, because, as Chair man of the Committee of Ways and Means, he hal reported a bill in which \$27,000 was provided to pay excenses incurred in the Southern district of Okio, by the United States Marshal, in the resultion of a fugitive slave. Campbell retorted by stating that he was ready, as an individual and as Chairman of the Ways and Mean Committee, to carry out all the laws passed by Congress, and showing by the record that the abolitionist Giddings, whose vigilance is so keen on behalf of negroes, had him seif voted for the bill which appropriated over \$50,000 for expenses incurred in the rendition of Anthony Burns from Boston to slavery. The retort was overwhelming and complete. The truth is, the abolitionists have made an attempt to politically kill Campbell, who they have found will not go far enough for them.

The Sound dues question is under discussion in the Se nate. There are doubts entertained whether, at this moment, any treaty in reality exists between the two governments. Denmark has the right to decide this uestion, as she may think advantageous to her interests. The President's notice that treaty relations between the two governments should terminate on a certain named day, if the amendments to the same, as named by him, were not allowed by Denmark, gives to this Power a right to decide the existence or non-existence of a treaty with the United States, as she may think proper. Denmark can justly claim further right, should the Pres! lent now notify her of having retracted the previous notice, to insist upon the settlement of the Sound dues question, according to prior notice, and decision by the United States. Doubtless this would be the true policy might be taken to Ningara, and there surren- I of Deamark, for further delay in settling this question

would terd to fresh excitement and harangues on this side of the water, in the meeting of a new Congress, to the annoyance, if not injury, to Denmark. A decision, therefore, in some form or other, of this question would seem at this moment to be called for.

Mayor Wood, of New York, arrived this evening

and has taken a parlor at Willard's hotel. He is a good deal of a lion in this latitude, and has been called on by a large number of gentlemen, including the high functionaries of the government. Reverdy Johnson has been retained as counsel by the

friends of the unfortunate individual who was shot by Mr. PRINTY-POURTS CONGRESS.

House of Representatives. WASSINGTON, May 10, 1856. To day's is the first Saturday session since the or-

ganization of the House. The roll call showed but 137 members in attendance ut more afterwards came in, and an unsuccess'ul me-

THE SLAVERY OURSTION Mr. FULLER, (K. N.) of Pa., defined his position, pasts and present, on the slavery question, avowing broad na-tional principles, and stigmatizing as forgeries certainublications attributing to him extreme Northern views He exposed what he characterized as the marked inconsustencies of Mr. Bucharau, and referred to documents to show that prominent Pennsylvania democrats—some of them celegates to Cincinnati—were tained with free sollies.

them delegates to Cincignati—were tainted with free sollism.

Mr. Todd, (nigger worshipper) of Fa, explained why he ceased veting for Mr. Fuller has Speaker. He said it was because he had made a nistake in believing Mr. Fuller as good an anti-Nebreska man as Mr. Banks.

Mr. Joses, (dem.) of Pa., gave notice of his intention-to rep'y to the speech of Mr. Fuller.

Mr. Joses, (dem.) of Tonn., having published in his late circular to his constituents certain remarks against slavery attributed to Mr. Fuller, and which Mr. Fuller denounced to-day as forgeries. interrogated the latter concerning the santiments therein expressed.

Mr. Joses did not declare himself satisfied with the response of Mr. Fuller.

Adjourned.

Arrival of the Camel Ship Supply.

BALTIMORE, May 10, 1856. The United States ship Supply, with the camels contracted for by government for military service, arrived off Saluda, Texas, on the 30th ult.

Arrival of the Augusta at Savannah. SAVANNAH, May 10, 1866. The United States mail steamship Augusta has arrived

at this port in sixty hours from New York.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1856.

Stocks are dull. Pennsylvania 5's, 83½; Reading:
Railroad, 44½; Loog Island, 13½; Morris Canal, 13½;

Pennsylvania Railroad, 44½. ALHANY, May 10, 1856.

Sales to-day 1,800 barrels flour at full rates, and 8,600 bushels oats at 30%c. Whiskey 20%c.

Laura Keene's Varieties-A New American

Connecty.

Last evening Miss Laura Keene was treated by her friends to a benefit, which was in every sense a bumper. She had a good house, and the performances were appropriate and effective. An original comedictta, in one act, entitled "My Wife's Mirror," was produced for the first time, and with the most decided success. It abounds with wit and many happy hits at local follies, and wholesome innendoes at public men and measures; yet there is no straining for effect. The humor appeared to flow from a source that seems inexhaustible, and which we hope will farnish many a pleasing comedy to our theatres, which have whilst we have the materials within our own resources

The "Wife's Mirror" is a comedy in one act. The plot turns upon the matrimonial experiences of Mr. Robert Rackst (Geo. Jordan) who has been a fast man, and has married a sentimental young lady (Miss Laura Keene), who is passionately attached to the "Longiellow" school of poets and thinks her husband shares her taste. She is horrified to find him a gourmand, a gambler and a duelist. She spiri eily resolves to make herself a mirror wherein he can see his own defects, and plunges into the pleasures of the table, vingt un, and so firth. The main idea is relieved by the introduction of two odd characters, Mr. Pax Peaceable and Mrs. Alexandrina Torpedo-the lady very warlike-the gent gentleman mild as a turtle dove. Their wooing is full of fun. Of course Racket is converted from his errors by his wife's mirror, and Pax enlists in Mrs. Torpedo's ompany. The dialogue is compact—the situations follow closely upon each other, and the comely is full of local hits. Though in itself a happy production, its author owes not a little to the admirable and effective energy of Miss Laura Keene, Mr. Jordan, Mr. Johnston and the other artists. At the conclusion of the piece, which was greeted with applause and laughter through out, the curtain rose, and the actors appeared to respond to the flat of the whole house. Again there was a call, and Mr. Jordan led the fair teneficiare forward, who re rer. But for the third time the applause was continued, and Mr. Jordan came forward, when there was a general call for "the author." Mr. Jordan announced that the comedy would be repeated on Meaday evening, and that he presumed the author, Mr. Edward G. P. Wilkins, was in the house, and would apprentate the honors thus paid to him. Mr. Wi kins, who was in a private box in the front of the house, rose and bowed his acknowledgments to the audience an idst great applause, and on retiring from the theatre he was congratulated by many members of the literati and the theatrical profession upon what we believe to be his first dramatic essay.

THE MOUNTAINEER SINGERS (Bearpais) give their first Concert in New York, at Keller's Empire Hall, 596 Broadway, this (Sunday) evening. They sing without orchestral accompaniment, and have been received all ever Europe with favor. They have had several private re-bearsals, and have delighted the musicians and diletants who have been so fortunate as to hear them. The programme for this evening includes selections from the best sacred and profane music. An excellent orchestra will assist and perform three overtures.

City Intelligence.

"TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION,"—One of the Health Wardens of one of the lower waris of the city, in his daily round of efficial duties, has "noted down" many inciden's of local and melarcholy interest. In his visitations to the houses of his balliwick, he assures us no case is more deserving of sympathy than the following:-In enumerating the population, he called at one of the station houses of the city, and being surprised to discover a regular denizen there-s continuous inmate of the establishment for a series of years past—he interrogated establishment for a series of years past—he interrogated him as to his previous history, his present mode of living, &c. all which interrogateries were responded to promptly and intelligently. We give the narrative of his life as thus gleaned.—Richard (known only as Dick in the station house,) was born in this city in the year 1823, of respectable parents, and in affluent circumstances, his father being a prominent merchant in the city, and a highly respected resident of the Seventh ward. Favored with the advantages of early culture in the best schools of the city, at the age of seventeen Richard was transferred to Harvard University, where at twenty one years of age he graduated with distinction. Returned home to the bosom of his family, and emulous of still further distinction in the higher walks of literature, he entered upon the study of medicine as being the one the best adapted to his mental tastes, and prosecuted it for the typace of a year or two with uniting assiduity. At this period, his health failing him, he was relustantly compeled to abandon the science of his choice, and be devote himself to more sective and healthful nursuits than that of study. Beloved by his father, whose poountary rescurces were ample to start him advantageously in mercantile life, Richard was duly installed a merchant in Front street, and gave his best energies to that homerative pursuit. His business steedily increased, its operations were extended, and at the end of the second year the sum of nearly \$350,000 had been attained as the maximum of his annual sales. In the faill tide of successful experiment now as a merchant, he began to cast about him for more widely extended fields of operation, and California, the land of gold, looming up at this particular conjuncture as the sure land of promme and profit, Richard macke a large venture there and reaped as many others have done in the same field, rule in lieu of a fortune. His fallure involved his aged father beyond, it means to the modern and with crushed hopes and less am him as to his previous history, his present mode of living. &c., all which interrogateries were responded to prompt